(LXIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2103.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1787.

To the HONOURABLE the SPEAKER of the House of DELEGATES.

THE propriety of addreſſing the following lines to you, Sir, will appear from the nature and importance of the ſubject on which they treat. You are placed at the head of one branch of our legiſlature; of that branch, whoſe attention the enſuing remarks may moſt properly lay claim to. The more immediate repreſentatives of the people, are by many ſuppoſed to be the more immediately intereſted in their concerns. I ſhall not conteſt the point. At preſent I feel myſelf willing to acquieſce in it, and therefore adopt this mode of divulging my ſentiments on a queſtion, and matter as intereſting as any that can be propoſed, or happen, in an eſtabliſhed government; I mean the interference of the collective body of the people in affairs of legiſlation. Without troubling you, Sir, with further preamble, I ſhall immediately enter on the ſubject.

Doctor Swift, in one of his Iriſh tracts, expoſes the abſurdity of thoſe writers, who were daily publiſhing their thoughts on the affairs of Ireland, and who extracted their reaſons, and examples from the hiſtories of other countries, applying them to a nation, totally different from theſe countries, in government, ſituation, and circumſtances. In another tract he ſays, "of the like nature are innumerable errors committed by crude and ſhort thinkers, who reaſon upon *general* topics, without the leaſt allowance for the moſt important circumſtances, which quite alter the nature of the caſe."

The former of theſe obſervations I ſhall venture to apply to thoſe writers, and talkers amongſt us, who are conſtantly quoting the practice of the people of England, and the ſentiments of thoſe authors, who have confined their ſpeculations to the Britiſh government, and of courſe are only applicable to the particular caſe, and ſituation of that country.

The authors who have treated of the Britiſh conſtitution, have attributed all the danger, to which that government is expoſed, to thoſe branches of the legiſlature, who do not receive their delegation from the people; that is, to the influence they may obtain over their repreſentatives, by means of which, they will be able to carry matters according to their wiſhes, and having from their exalted ſituation in the ſtate, a ſeparate intereſt from the commonalty of the nation, they will uſe this influence to increaſe their grandeur, and benefit themſelves to the injury, perhaps to the ruin of the main body of the people.

Lord Bolingbroke carries this idea with him throughout his remarks on the hiſtory of England, and frequently repeats it in his diſſertation on parties. To this ſource he refers all the dangers ariſing to that conſtitution. In the earlier part of the Engliſh hiſtory, that is, ſoon after the Norman conqueſt, he obſerves, "that the king, the barons, the clergy, were all in reality enemies to public liberty. Their party, were ſo many factions in the nation, &c. &c." This oppoſition of intereſt between the people, and thoſe branches of the legiſlature, who were independent of them in their legiſlative capacity, and the continual attempts of the latter, at, and before that period, and frequently ſince, eſpecially in the reigns of the houſe of Stuart, to carry thoſe points, which were favourable to their particular, but unfavourable to the general intereſt and liberty of the nation, required the ſtricteſt attention of the people to their affairs, and a continual watchfulneſs over their repreſentatives, leſt they ſhould be made a party in their meaſures. Notwithſtanding every caution on their ſide, this was ſometimes effected, as we obſerve in the reign of Richard the 2d. "who procured a packed parliament of men impoſed on the ſhires and towns by his authority, wholly managed by court favourites, and which bent all its endeavours to deſtroy the liberties and privileges of the people." The conſequence of which was, that having no hopes from parliament, they flocked to the firſt ſtandard, which was ſet up againſt the king.

More than one inſtance of this kind occurs in the hiſtory of England. Thoſe branches of the conſtitution, and more particularly the kingly one, having views inconſiſtent with the general good and welfare, have made repeated attempts to enlarge their authority, and to erect their grandeur, upon the debaſement of the commons. The conſtant warnings that have been given by patriots and writers on theſe ſubjects; the dangers they have expoſed; their calls upon the people to be upon their guard, recommending and ſupporting their occaſional oppoſition, has ariſen from this, "that there was a power, or powers at work, who having intereſts and views oppoſed to theirs, were concerting meaſures, which, if they ſucceeded, their liberties and rights muſt certainly fall a ſacrifice.

We know that by the conſtitution of Great-Britain the king has not only an equal authority in matters of legiſlation, with the other branches of parliament, but that the whole executive power is lodged in his hands. He is alſo the head of the church, and the fountain of honour. Appointments to offices, to titles, and to clerical dignities, with his other prerogatives, renders him a perſon ſo formidable, that he may well be eſteemed a danger to the government over which he is placed. The nobility, who with him are diſtinguiſhed from the reſt of the citizens of the ſtate, though not with equal pre-eminence; who derived their diſtinctions from him, and who are daily increaſing, and may be increaſed on ſpecial occaſions, to promote monarchical, or ariſtocratical deſigns, for they are frequently allied; the nobility, I ſay, with the dignified clergy, who form no inconſiderable part of the houſe of lords, may become inſtruments in his hands to effect the worſt of purpoſes, for that may truly be eſteemed the worſt of all purpoſes, which has for its aim, the ſufferings and debaſement of many, to promote the grandeur, or pleaſure of a few.

I ſpeak the language of one, who is intereſted in the fate of the governed, whatever may be ſaid by thoſe, who pronounce themſelves patriots, or the patrons of liberty. I am intereſted in equal freedom and equal rights, and I know that whatever tends to injure, or deſtroy a free government, injures or deſtroys both.

Under ſuch a conſtitution as I have above deſcribed, (and ſuch an one the Britiſh conſtitution is) let me be permitted to repeat the idea of theſe writers, that there is a neceſſity, a conſtant neceſſity, for the people to watch over, and occaſionally to interpoſe in the conduct of thoſe, whom they appoint to repreſent their part in the legiſlature of the government. Their liberty, their property depends upon the conduct of this branch. This branch is in conſtant danger of the influence of the other branches, who have often ſhewn themſelves, and therefore may always be ſuppoſed to be, enemies to its freedom, and by conſequence inimical to the intereſts of thoſe who appoint it.

This, Sir, is true of the Engliſh government; but what has this to do with us? Have we a king armed with powers, equal to thoſe of the king of England? Have we a houſe of lords created, and ſupplied with members, in the ſame manner, and having the ſame privileges as the houſe of lords in Great-Britain?

Theſe queſtions may be unneceſſary, but the following one may not be ſo. Is either branch of our legiſlature poſſeſſed of, or does it pretend to powers, to authority, or privileges in any way ſimilar to the above? Are they not both taken from the common body of citizens, and do they not return to their former ſituation, at the expiration of the periods of their appointment? If any little conſequence, or dignity (for power is out of the queſtion, except ſuch as is conferred by the conſtitution) attend their ſtation, are they not loſt, when the members depart from office, and return to the degree of private citizens? It may be imagined by many, that even theſe queſtions are unneceſſary. I myſelf ſhould deem them ſo, had not, to ſay the leaſt of it, a groundleſs alarm been given, and attempted to be ſpread againſt one branch of our legiſlature. The motives of thoſe, who have been inſtrumental in giving and ſpreading this alarm, I will not pretend to judge of; but of this I am ſure, if theſe perſons ſucceed in their endeavours, their ſucceſs will prove more injurious to the conſtitution and government of the ſtate, than any miſchiefs they in their proper ſenſes can apprehend, or that they can with any ſhew of reaſon point out, ſhould the worſt they pretend to fear, and expect, take place.

If there is a diſtinction made by the conſtitution, in favour of either branch of the legiſlature, it is made, Sir, in favour of the one, over which you preſide. I allude to the privilege of originating money bills. This power if not exerted at all, or if not uſed in time, or improperly uſed, may prove of conſiderable injury to the government, and of courſe to its citizens. But this diſtinction, I have obſerved belongs to the houſe of delegates.

Let me ſuppoſe a caſe or two, which I ſincerely hope may never happen, and of which there can be *little danger*, when we conſider how abhorrent they are to the ſpirit of our conſtitution, every part of which inculcates the ideas of equality, and general good, and enjoins theſe obſervances on thoſe, who may have any thing to do in the adminiſtration of public affairs. The caſes I mean, are derived from the conſideration of the privilege, mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

Money, as Mr Hume, I think, obſerves, is not one of the ſprings of government, but it is the oil, that keeps all the wheels in an eaſy, and even motion, without which they would ſoon be clogged, and the whole machine would become irregular, and diſordered. Should that branch, which poſſeſſes the ſole power of originating bills to levy money on the people, omit on ſome account or other, to prepare the neceſſary ſupplies in proper ſeaſon, for inſtance in order to gain time to carry a favourite point; ſhould a ſtop be put to all public buſineſs, let the importance be ever ſo great, or the occaſion ever ſo preſſing, if a particular meaſure propoſed, was not immediately acceded to by the other branch; ſhould theſe things, *however improbably*, happen, it is obvious that much miſchief might ariſe to the public from ſuch proceedings. There are few matters of any conſequence tranſacted by the general aſſembly, with which the raiſing of money on the people, is not connected. The extent of that privilege is evident from this conſideration. Let it be ſuppoſed, that * congreſs makes the moſt preſſing application to the government for troops and money, to defend the frontiers of the ſtates, which are plundered and waſted, and whoſe inhabitants are tortured and maſacred, by a ſavage mercileſs enemy; let it be ſuppoſed *however improbably*, that that branch of the legiſlature, which has the keeping of the public purſe, ſhould neglect or refuſe to untie the ſtrings of it, becauſe an immediate acquieſcence in ſome of its ſchemes or propoſitions does not take place; it is no difficult matter to conceive in ſuch a caſe, the miſchiefs that this conduct might occaſion. But caſes of this nature, Sir, are ſo *unlikely* to happen from an abuſe of that privilege, that an apprehenſion of danger from this quarter, would be a needleſs concern.

The abſolute difference I have endeavoured to point out, between our conſtitution, and that of Great-Britain, muſt neceſſarily impreſs on the mind of a citizen of this ſtate, who reflects at all, ideas, and principles, ſuitable to that diſtinction, and the propriety of purſuing a conduct formed upon the peculiar circumſtances, and ſituation of this conſtitution. We are now independent of that government in our perſons. Let us be independent in our minds. A ſenſeleſs clamour founded upon principles, though granted to be true in themſelves, the obſervance of which has become unneceſſary with us, by the change that has taken place, nay, which would moſt probably be attended with pernicious effects, ought to be, and will no doubt be diſregarded, and deſpiſed, by every reaſonable, conſiderate man. What then, Sir, muſt we think of the head or heart of that man, who feeling, or feigning a patriotic concern for the liberties and intereſts of his fellow-citizens, would involve his country in diſcord and confuſion, or what might in its conſequence prove as bad, would deſtroy the conſtitution, under the ſtale popular pretence of preſerving and exerciſing the rights of its citizens? Should it proceed from a defective head, he might be pitied and pardoned; but a faulty heart would deſerve neither commiſeration, or mercy. If there be ſo deluded, or ſo abandoned a character, let thoſe who know him, make the application.

I am aware of the noiſe that has been, and will continue to be ſounded in the ears of every liſtener, againſt the doctrine I ſupport. But if he will reflect as well as liſten, the delufion muſt quickly vaniſh. A general aſſembly compoſed of freemen and equals, not elevated above their conſtituents, but by their own deliberate choice, and that only for ſhort periods, unprivileged by diſtinct perſonal rights or rank, can never in a mind untainted by prejudice, and not diſtempered by faction, be compared to a Britiſh parliament, headed by a Britiſh king. Principles and practice in the one government, can only in ſuch minds be adopted, as a rule of conduct in the other.

But let us, Sir, take this ſubject up on a more general ſcale. The foregoing remarks are confined to a particular caſe. Reaſons that are applicable to every government, and that ariſe out of the nature of the thing ought, and will be with men of ſenſe, and political integrity, deciſive.

Mr. Locke in his treatiſe on civil government, deſcribing the nature and extent of legiſlative power, ſays, "that it is the ſupreme power of the commonwealth, and that nothing has the power of law but what it ſhall appoint *purſuant* to its *truſt*. This power is limitted to the *public good*. A power to

* *See the reſolution of congreſs for raiſing a troop of light horſe in the ſtate of Maryland, 20 October, 1786.*

preſerve, and not to *deſtroy*," proceeding upon theſe principles, he ſays, " that in a conſtituted commonwealth, (by which he means all eſtabliſhed governments) there can be but *one ſupreme* power, which is the legiſlature, to which all the reſt are, and muſt be ſubordinate. When this power *abuſes* its truſt, ſo as to become dangerous to the *ſafety* and *ſecurity* of the people, there is a ſupreme power in the people, to *remove* or *alter* the legiſlature; and thus the community perpetually retains a ſupreme power of ſaving themſelves from the attempts, and deſigns of any body, even of the legiſlators, whenever they ſhall be ſo fooliſh, or ſo wicked as to lay, and carry on deſigns, *againſt the liberties and properties of the ſubject*." In all caſes where this may happen, Mr. Locke puts it upon the principle of ſelf-preſervation, that the collective body of the people can properly interfere. It is true he does not mention ſuch acts of the legiſlature as have not this miſchievous tendency; but from the whole of his arguments, it is apparent, that he meant to confine this power of the people to deſperate caſes; nay, he even ſuppoſes a diſſolution of government, where they can with propriety exerciſe their ſupreme authority. In that ſituation they recover the delegated power, and may act as they think will be moſt conducive to their preſent and future welfare. But I will uſe his own words, " the community may be ſaid in this reſpect to be always the ſupreme power, but not as conſidered under any form of government, becauſe this power of the people can never take place, till the government be diſſolved."

Now it may not be amiſs, Sir, to make a ſhort compariſon between our own conſtitution, and the foregoing poſitions. The fourth article of the declaration of rights, which has been often quoted for a different purpoſe ſays, " that whenever the ends of government are *perverted*, and liberty manifeſtly *endangered*, and all other means of redreſs are ineffectual, the people may, and ought of right to reform the old, or eſtabliſh a new government."

Mr. Locke ſays. " that where the legiſlative *truſt* is abuſed, ſo as to become dangerous to the *ſafety* and *ſecurity* of the people, in that caſe they may *remove* or *alter* the legiſlature." So far it will be admitted on all hands, that they agree. But it is conteſted, that under the nature of a *truſt*, the people have a right to interfere and direct their *truſtees* in all caſes where they ſhall be inclined ſo to do. It is obſervable in the above quotation, that Mr. Locke makes uſe of the word *truſt*, and conſiders the members of all legiſlative bodies as *truſtees*; but he draws no ſuch inference from theſe principles. His inference, drawn from the nature, the uſe and extent of the power delegated is, that in every caſe, where the legiſlative body acts within, or does not exceed that power, the people cannot with propriety interfere, but that their right of interpoſition accrues upon ſuch an abuſe of truſt, as endangers their ſafety and ſecurity. There is ſuch a conſonancy between the words and principles of the conſtitution, and thoſe of this author, that it is evident to me the framers of it had him in view, when that article was drawn, and that the ſame ſpirit influenced them, that dictated his opinions.

On the ſubject of reſiſtance, Mr. Locke compares the caſe of the legiſlature to that of a private truſtee, who is *accountable* to the perſon conferring the truſt, and concludes, that the people have in like manner a right to judge when thoſe they depute, have violated the truſt repoſed in them, but he confines this to the caſe of reſiſtance to *arbitrary power*. In the ſame chapter he ſays, " the power that every individual gave to the ſociety, when he entered into it, can never revert to the individuals again, as long as the ſociety laſts, but will always remain in the community; becauſe without this, there can be no community, no commonwealth, which is contrary to the original agreement; *ſo alſo*, when the ſociety hath placed the legiſlative in any aſſembly of men, to continue in them and their ſucceſſors, *the legiſlative can never revert to the people whilſt that government laſts*; becauſe having provided a legiſlative power to continue for ever, they have given up their *political* power to the legiſlative, and *cannot reſume* it. But if they have ſet limits to the duration of their legiſlative, and made this *ſupreme power* in any perſon or aſſembly, only *temporary*; or elſe when by the miſcarriages of thoſe in authority, it is forfeited; upon the forfeiture, or at the *determination*, it *reverts* to the ſociety, and the people have a right to act as ſupreme, and continue the legiſlative in themſelves; or erect a new form, or under the old form place it in new hands as they think good." Thus it appears according to Mr. Locke's doctrine, that when the collective body of the people have entruſted legiſlative power to an aſſembly to continue for ever, they give up their *political* power to that body, and cannot *reſume* it, but when it is forfeited by miſcarriages; nor can it ever revert to the people, whilſt that government laſts. He makes the caſe the ſame with temporary governments ſo long as they endure; for upon their *determination*, or forfeiture, the *ſupreme power*, he ſays, *reverts* to the ſociety. The power is exactly the ſame in both, whilſt it continues, that is, *ſupreme*, and only differs as to duration. But what does he mean by the word miſcarriages? This we ſhall diſcover by comparing the preſent with a former quotation, of the ſame author. In this he aſſerts that the legiſlative authority is forfeited by miſcarriages, and alſo, that this authority can never revert to the people, whilſt the government laſts, therefore the miſcarriages muſt be of ſuch a nature, as to occaſion a diſſolution of government. What conduct then in the legiſlature is it, that occaſions a diſſolution of government? Why ſuch a conduct, ſays he in a former paſſage, as is dangerous to the *ſafety* and *ſecurity* of the people.

Another queſtion, Sir, occurs in this place, which is an important one. What is meant by the people's giving up their *political* power, and having no right to *reſume* it? Their political power here, as I underſtand it, is their right of legiſlation. Well, if as according to Mr. Locke, this is given up, will they have a right to direct, and to require that their directions ſhall be obeyed? I will not pretend to be poſitive, but in my apprehenſion this if not a *real* reſumption of the legiſlative power, as ſome people may perhaps imagine, ought at leaſt to be called in the ſtyle of the civilians a *quaſi*-reſumption; and their effects, I apprehend, will be nearly the ſame. I confine myſelf to thoſe powers of the legiſlature, which are conſtitutional. If theſe be exceeded or abuſed, the people have a power ſuperior to inſtruction, a right of compulſion; the weight of which, I ſincerely hope tyranny may ever feel, whether it appears in the ſhape of a monarch, or of a general aſſembly.

Mr. Locke probably reflected, for he was not a *crude* and *ſhort* thinker, that there might be danger to a government from anarchy and licentiouſneſs, as well as from an abuſe of legiſlative authority. He meant to calculate his ſyſtem, ſo as to prevent both. A conſtitution eſtabliſhed on the principles of freedom and equality, not to be violated on the one hand, by thoſe who were appointed to the execution of it, or to be infringed or rendered uſeleſs, by the reſt of the ſociety, might appear to him a ſcheme more beneficial to the whole, than that ſyſtem, which being made ſecure on one ſide, was left open to invaſion on the other.

Dr. Rutherforth, in his inſtitutes of natural law, makes a diſtinction between the *conſtitutional* and *natural* rights of the people; which he applies to all governments however compoſed. This diſtinction he founds upon the opinion of Grotius. That body with which the ſovereign power is lodged, or the legiſlature of the community, he conſiders as *independent* of the collective body of the people, ſo long as it continues to act in conformity with the conſtitution, and commits no violation of the rights of the citizens. I will cite his own words in his comment upon the opinion of Grotius. " The point that he, Grotius, wants to eſtabliſh is, that unleſs in *perfectly democratical* ſocieties there is in ſome *one* man, or in ſome *body* of men, within the ſociety, a civil deſpotic power lodged, which though it is originally derived from the collective body of the people, is exerciſed afterwards ſo far *independently* of them, as not to be ſubject to any *conſtitutional* reſtraints from that body. Deſpotic power is a bad name indeed, becauſe it is commonly uſed to convey the notion of what is arbitrary and tyrannical. But this bad meaning will be taken off, if we call it civil deſpotiſm, which is the civil power originally inherent in the community or collective body itſelf, but entruſted by their conſent either expreſs or tacit, with the governing part of each community." In this caſe he ſays, " the people have no conſtitutional right to *reſtrain* or *puniſh* thoſe governors, who are entruſted by them with this power. *But then*, where the conſtitution is *broken*, or where the conſtitutional governors *pretend* to, and *make uſe* of, a power which does not belong to them, *a power of cauſeleſsly and arbitrarily oppreſſing the people*, which is no part of civil power; our author as far as appears, does not contend, that in theſe circumſtances the people have no *natural* right of doing themſelves juſtice *And certainly* we ought very carefully to diſtinguiſh between a *conſtitutional* right in the people to *interfere* in the affairs of government, to *direct* or *reſtrain* the legiſlative and executive bodies in the exerciſe of the power, that is *entruſted* with ſuch bodies, and a *natural* right in the people to maintain the conſtitution, as it was at firſt ſettled, when any attempts are made to *alter* it; to *reſume* the legiſlative and executive power, when the conſtitution has been *broken*; or to defend themſelves againſt all *unſocial* or *unconſtitutional* oppreſſion."

The only remark I ſhall make on the foregoing paſſage is this, that Grotius, and after him his commentator, extends the doctrine laid down to all kinds of governments, whether the ſupreme authority be lodged in *one* perſon, or in a *body* of men. There is an exception with reſpect to ſocieties perfectly democratical. But the import of that exception is, that in thoſe ſocieties there is no *ſelect* body, that poſſeſſes thoſe powers. The reaſon is obvious, becauſe in perfectly democratical ſocieties, the people at large, or the collective body is the legiſlative power. This body is poſſeſſed of ſupreme power, but that power is not delegated, or exerciſed under any particular conſtitutional form.

To illuſtrate, and confirm theſe principles, I will cite one paſſage more, out of hundreds that might be produced, from the laſt mentioned author, and if I do not groſsly miſconceive his meaning, it will be conſidered, I think, pretty much to the point, " Whether the ſupreme governing body conſiſts of a *ſingle* perſon, as in monarchies, or of a *number* of perſons, as in other forms of government; if we were to conſider it as a *truſtee* or deputy for the people, that holds the truſt or deputation *precariouſly*, and has no right conferred upon it by being appointed to this office; the people would then be authoriſed judges of the behaviour of this ſupreme body; nothing, which they determined about its behaviour, could be wrong; they might remove it from its office for every fault, or for every ſuſpicion, or even without any fault or any ſuſpicion at all. *But* the governing part of a civil ſociety, whilſt it is a *truſtee* for the general benefit, *is not a precarious* truſtee, that has no right of its own, and holds at the will of the part, which is governed. Its power is limited indeed by the purpoſes of ſocial union; ſo that the people are not in ſubjection to it, and may lawfully reſiſt it, when it counteracts theſe purpoſes. But it has a *right* to this limited power, and cannot be juſtly *deprived* of it without cauſe, or be *lawfully reſiſted in the exerciſe* of it."

Supported by ſuch authorities as theſe, I think I maintain a good cauſe, when I allege, that the interpoſition of the people, to uſe the moſt gentle term, in the ordinary matters of legiſlation, is improper, and is only uſeful and neceſſary, when according to the words and ſpirit of our conſtitution, " the ends of government are perverted, and liberty manifeſtly endangered." The names of a Locke, and a Rutherforth, in the cauſe of reaſon and liberty, will ſurely outweigh the pompous, and often ſeditious harangues of a turbulent declaimer, the puny obſervations of a political ſcribbler, or the ſhameleſs aſſertions of a publiſher of *ſpurious* extracts of letters.

But, Sir, it may be aſked, for the moſt trivial queſtions are ſometimes aſked, are the people to ſtand tamely by, and ſee their rights violated, and their intereſts ſacrificed? I anſwer *no*, they are not to ſtand tamely by, and ſee this going or done. When they feel, or are fully convinced of this, they have not only a right, but it is their duty as men, and freemen, to rouſe, and make the delinquents feel the full weight of their power and reſentment. But before this be done, they ought to feel, or be fully convinced. A ſettled diſpoſition in the legiſlature, or a part of it, to oppreſs, confirmed by act, ſhould be the beacon to warn them of their danger, and to light them to revenge.

Now, Sir, I appeal to the good ſenſe, and to the cool reflection of my fellow-citizens. Is ours a conſtitution of ſuch a frame, as to keep them in continual alarm for their rights and intereſts, which thoſe conſtitutions juſtly do, where the liberty of the people being conſtantly in danger, ought to be guarded by conſtant attention, and watchfulneſs? Or does our conſtitution require their interference, but when, according to its expreſs words, " the ends of government are perverted, and liberty manifeſtly endangered?" I have repeated theſe words often. They cannot be too often repeated. They, at the ſame time, point out the evil, and direct to the remedy

Mr. Locke's opinion of ſuch a government as ours is, " that there is not much to be feared, where the aſſemblies are *variable*, whoſe members, upon the diſſolution of the aſſembly, are ſubjects under the *common* laws, *equally* with the reſt. When the legiſlature have made laws, the members being ſeparated again, they are themſelves ſubject to the laws they have made; which is a new and *near* tie upon them, to take care, that they make them for the public good." It ought not to be forgotten, that the authors laſt mentioned were the chief pillars upon which we ſupported the late revolution, and upon which our government is erected. To diſcard them now, when that is eſtabliſhed, would be nothing leſs than to deſtroy the foundation, when the ſuperſtructure is raiſed, and upon which it can only be ſupported with credit and ſtability.

My intention, Sir, is to impreſs a veneration for the conſtitution under which I live. I wiſh to preſerve the powers and independency of the whole legiſlature, and of each branch of it, entire and unfringed. This wiſh, I truſt, is the wiſh of a good citizen, and a good ſubject. And I know no other way of effecting this, than by keeping in view and practice the principles I have endeavoured to inculcate.

I ſhall make no compariſon, Sir, between the ſenate and the houſe of delegates; nor ſhall I ſay any thing of the appeal of the latter body to the people. Although I think the meaſure wrong, I do not condemn thoſe concerned in it. I have had the honour of ſerving with ſeveral of thoſe gentlemen, and I am well ſatisfied they were actuated by the beſt of motives; the intereſt of the ſtate. My view is to combat, and if I can, to eradicate opinions that I think miſchievous. Should there be a ſingle exception to what I have juſt acknowledged; ſhould any part of this addreſs affect any entertainer, or circulator of theſe opinions, it is not my fault. Perhaps upon fairly examining his own boſom, he will find me blameleſs. But, Sir, I have already intruded too much upon your patience. Let my apology be, and I know you will admit it, the importance of the ſubject. Believe me, Sir, with all due reſpect to your ſtation, and perſon.

A CONSTITUENT.

To the AUTHOR of CERTAIN LATE PUBLICATIONS in the BALTIMORE JOURNAL.

SUFFER me, Sir, to recommend to your ſerious conſideration, the ſubject of the foregoing addreſs. I aſſure you there is not a man in the ſtate of Maryland, to whom I can with more ſincerity offer this recommendation. The author of it delayed the publication, in a great meaſure, on your private account. He knew, that, as all your actions are attended with a *peculiar* eclat, you would be the more pleaſed with this notice, on account of the manner

in which it is taken; in the moſt public way, and at the moſt public ſeaſon. He thinks you deeply intereſted. If upon examination into your own breaſt, you ſhall find it ſo. Should you diſcover, that you have any atonement to make for the part you lately acted, conſider, Sir, you have to make it to a moſt reſpectable character; to the conſtitution of your country.

Now a word or two, Sir, on my own private account; although I confeſs that Mr. Carroll, or even Mr. C——e on his private account, is a ſubject not very intereſting to the public.

You honoured me, Sir, with your notice in a couple of publications in the Baltimore Journal. But as my name was there connected with the ſubject of the preceding addreſs, I chooſe to connect them, in returning the compliment. Otherwiſe, Sir, you ſhould have heard from me ſooner.

You there aſſerted, that I was the *carrier* of a paper, ſaid to be drawn up by judge Hanſon. You came nearer the truth in this aſſertion, than it ſeems, you uſually do. I confeſs, I offered the paper to *three* perſons, one of whom I deſignedly *carried* it to; it was by accident, I offered it to the others. You allege, that I was always againſt paper money, and that I declined ſtanding a candidate for Anne-Arundel county on that account. My averſion to paper money, I aſſure you, Sir, whatever you may ſuſpect, ariſes from a conviction of its pernicious quality at this time. That I declined ſtanding a candidate for Anne-Arundel county, on that account, is true, for I found that was the principle, upon which the election would turn. The people of Anne-Arundel ſhould not have my avowed, or implied aſſent, to aſſiſt in an act, that I thought injurious to the intereſt of the ſtate. Is this a good principle, or not? If a good one, believe me, Sir, the man who acts upon it, is more worthy of a truſt, public, or private, than the one, who will equivocate; who will ſacrifice the conviction of his mind to caprice, or ambition. I may be thought vain, but I know, I am ſincere. It is not my intention to caſt the leaſt imputation upon thoſe gentlemen, who accepted of a ſeat upon the terms propoſed. I believe they acted upon the ſame principle, though upon a different opinion. You would inſinuate that my conduct in this affair proceeded not from conviction, but that a ſeat in the ſenate, was the object I had in view. Had you imputed the part I acted to principle, I ſhould have been ſurpriſed indeed. Your intimation, I truſt, will not be received as proof, but will rather be aſcribed to that temper of mind, which, when oppoſed, will damn without diſtinction, or charity. It ſeems too, that Mr. Carroll, of Carrollton, propoſed me as a ſenator, but did not ballot for me. This is a fact, it is not in my power to deny, and I ſhould imagine, as little is your power to aſſert. Alſo that I buſied myſelf in the election of the city of Annapolis. And can you ſeriouſly upbraid me with buſying myſelf in an election? However properly the charge might come from others, ſurely it is prepoſterous from *you*. But this ſubject is irkſome to me, and muſt be tireſome to the reader.

A few words, Sir, with reſpect to yourſelf. I have an acknowledgment to make to you. That you have been ſerviceable to the public, I ſincerely believe, and that you are capable of being highly ſo, I alſo believe. I wiſh I could connect your capacity with your conduct, in a way honourable to yourſelf, and beneficial to your country. A late inſtance has convinced me, that they are not always united upon thoſe principles. I knew, Sir, you had many enemies, but was willing to believe, that this aroſe rather from the licentiouſneſs of your tongue, than the depravity of your heart. I do not entirely diſcard the belief, but find I have a conſiderable error to correct.

If, at one of thoſe moments when your heart glows with patriotiſm, when that virtue rages in your breaſt in all its fury, you ſhall think proper to attack the doctrine laid down above, permit me to ſuggeſt to you a few topics, worthy of *your* attention and pen. Do not attempt to prove a general right, for that will be of little ſervice; but prove the *propriety*, the *utility* of the exerciſe of ſuch a right in the common courſe of legiſlation; prove that both, or either branch of our legiſlature, have not that *near* tie upon them, mentioned by Mr. Locke, to promote the general good; but above all prove, that *buſy*, *artful*, *contriving* men will not take advantage of ſuch a right, to carry points, in which the intereſt of the ſtate will be the laſt thing conſulted.

You are ſenſible Sir, that, on a recent occaſion, you promiſed ſucceſs to one party, and threatened it to the other. But you find yourſelf deceived; therefore be cautious. The conduct of the citizens of this ſtate has convinced you, or ought to convince you, that they act upon liberal principles; that when they have conferred a truſt, they will not wantonly, or at any inſtigation, cenſure their truſtees, or withdraw their confidence. Keeping in view the great objects of government, peace, and ſecurity, they will not countenance an invaſion of the conſtitution, nor will they themſelves leſſen, or invade the truſt, unleſs the terms upon which it was granted, have been violated.

They know, Sir, that the principles upon which the late revolution was accompliſhed, give force and energy to good government, whilſt they are deſtructive of tyranny and oppreſſion. The ſame ſentiments that make a freeman, go to the compoſition of a ſubject. They may be ſeparated in idea, but muſt for ever remain united in practice. The general ſentiment gives weight to this obſervation—The citizens of Maryland have evinced to the world, that they have the ſpirit to ſtrike at a tyrant, but will never aim a blow at the conſtitution of their country. To command, and to obey, are the counterparts of the great ſcheme of ſocial union They are both eſſential to preſerve, and to obtain the ends of civil liberty. An abuſe of the former is uſually called *tyranny*, of the latter *faction*. Remember, Sir, that it is the part of a GOOD CITIZEN not only to AVOID but OPPOSE both. I ſhall conclude without making an appeal to your feelings on a late trying occaſion. If you poſſeſs a common portion of ſenſibility, you need not be reminded of its power, if devoid of it, the appeal will be unneceſſary. I am, Sir, with the eſteem you merit,

NICHOLAS CARROLL.

PARIS, *January* 25.

THE king has publiſhed a circular letter, addreſſed to ſuch of his opulent ſubjects as profeſs themſelves friends to the country and humanity, inviting them to contribute towards the expence of erecting four hoſpitals in the city of Paris. Such as ſubſcribe 10,000 livres, will have their names engraved upon a braſs plate, as a teſtimony to future generations that there were people of philanthropic minds, who delighted in eſtabliſhing an aſylum for the reception of the unfortunate. The ſovereign and his auguſt family propoſe to contribute liberally towards the four hoſpitals. There is doubtleſs great merit in imitating the conduct of the Engliſh, through whoſe patriotic ſubſcriptions great numbers of uſeful and benevolent eſtabliſhments have been formed in all parts of the country of that philoſophic people.

LONDON, *February* 12.

The four regiments of foot which had been ordered for Ireland, and countermanded, have received orders ſtill to continue under preparation to embark for foreign ſervice. One of them (complete both officers and men) we hear is to go to Quebec, to reinforce the garriſons in the province of Canada, according to a requeſt which has been received from lord Dorcheſter, the governor-general of the Britiſh dominions in North-America, who has written home by a late conveyance, ſignifying, that in the preſent ſituation of affairs, and the deranged ſtate of the government of the United States of America, in that quarter, it is highly neceſſary all the Britiſh poſts ſhould be complete.

A letter from Gibraltar, dated January 17, ſays, "A French ſhip has juſt arrived from Algiers, the captain of which brings advice, that two corſairs had come into the port the day before his ſailing, and had brought in with them a large American veſſel from Boſton, laden with naval ſtores, a large quantity of tobacco, and ſome rum, bound to Cadiz. The officers and crew were immediately landed, and ſent up the country, and the veſſel was hauled cloſe to the ſhore, for the purpoſe of unlading her immediately. The French captain could only learn, that upon being hailed by the Algerines, and deſired to ſhow the neceſſary papers, the Americans refuſed, and bore away, but was ſoon come up with by the corſairs, and after a ſtout reſiſtance, was taken, and brought in as above."

Mr. Adams the American ambaſſador has had ſeveral conferences with the ſecretaries of ſtate, ſince the receipt of the laſt diſpatches from Mr. Temple, his majeſty's envoy at New York; and it is the report, that the arrangement of the articles of a commercial treaty between Great-Britain and America is very near being completed.

We hear that the French have made the ports of Tobago free, in order to obſtruct the trade of Grenada, and to cruſh its riſing intercourſe with the Spaniſh Main and Trinidada. The ſame court has alſo made the port of Martinico free, for the purpoſe of ſupporting the few merchants who have had reſolution to keep their ſtations in that colony.

The Emperor of Morrocco has ſent to the States of America a letter, of which we here give a literal tranſlation:

In the name of God! Mahomet, Ben-Abdala!
Moſt illuſtrous Congreſs of America!

We have received your letter by the hands of your ambaſſador, and peruſed its contents with all due attention. We have remarked therein, the inclination you expreſs of concluding with us a treaty of peace. To this we have willingly aſſented, and even ratified the plan, ſuch as you have propoſed, by ſetting thereto our imperial ſeal. Wherefore, we have from that very moment, given ſtrict command to the captains of our ports, to protect and aſſiſt all ſhips under American colours, and, in ſhort, to ſhew them every favour due to the moſt friendly powers; being fully determined to do much when an opportunity offers. We write this in full teſtimony of our ſincere friendſhip, and of the peace which we offer on our part.

Given the 20th day of the Ramaden, in the firſt year of the Hegira, 1200, that is, the 24th of July, 1786.

Advices from Venice ſay, that a moſt ſevere ſhock of an earthquake has been lately felt in the iſland of Zante, belonging to that republic, which has done much damage.

The balance of trade between Riga and England, of laſt year, is 172,000l. in favour of Riga.

NEW-YORK, *April* 12.

Extract of a letter from Kingſton, Jamaica.

"Our cuſtom-houſe officers here have played the devil with this iſland, and gone near to ruin a trade that brings us almoſt all our ready caſh, by ſeizing French and Spaniſh veſſels, under pretence of their infringing the navigation act, which could only be intending to operate againſt the Americans; but theſe ſenſible gentleman have ſeized ſeveral Spaniards who came with their dollars to us, for the expreſs purpoſe of purchaſing negroes! in conſequence of which tranſaction a memorial was ſent home from hence by a committee of merchants formed for that purpoſe."

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 12.

A gentleman, who arrived yeſterday from Kentuckey, has favoured us with the following intelligence, viz. That ſome priſoners having been taken by the inhabitants from the Indians in the month of October laſt, among which were a ſquaw and a Frenchman, the two latter were ſent out with propoſals for an exchange of priſoners; in conſequence of which, Noamohouoh, a chief of the Shawonee nation, attended at the mouth of Limeſtone on the 4th of March laſt, and delivered the following ſpeech:

My Brothers,

I am very glad you are willing to exchange priſoners, and agreeable to your requeſt by the ſquaw and Frenchman, have ſent in three of yours, and hope that you will give up two for Mr. Clark's ſon, and one a piece for the others, agreeable to your propoſals. I have been ſent here by captain Johnny, the head chief of the Shawonee nation, to repreſent him to you, as it was out of his power to come until ſuch time as he could collect the whole of the priſoners; which he will do and be at Limeſtone within one month of the date hereof—and for fear your people ſhould be uneaſy, has ſent me with the above-mentioned priſoners as a confirmation of our intentions.

He further ſays, that the Delawares, Mingoes and Wiandots, have wanted them to go up the Big River, to make peace with the white people, but we refuſed, and will not have any concern with them, as we think this is the place to exchange priſoners and ſettle our peace; and hope you will not pay any attention to other nations talk, for we mean to be at peace.

NOAMOHOUOH,
Chief of the Shawonee nation.

ANNAPOLIS, *May* 3.

On Tueſday the 8th inſtant will be run over the courſe near this city, a match for fifty guineas four mile heats; and on Wedneſday the 9th over the ſame courſe, a ſweepſtakes for not leſs than forty guineas, two mile heats.

PUBLICOLA, to ARISTIDES, (and advertiſements omitted) will be inſerted in our next.

To be ſold, by public vendue, at the dwelling-houſe of Mr. Samuel Hamilton, in George-town, on the 4th of July next,

A TRACT of land called Reſurvey on Locuſt Thicket, containing 188 acres, lying within two miles of Montgomery court-houſe, about 40 acres of which are cleared; this land is well timbered and watered. The terms will be made known on the day of ſale, by 10 7/6 PETER GREEN.

Circulating Library.

THE proprietor of the circulating library, in Baltimore-town, at the requeſt of ſome friends, propoſes to take in ſubſcriptions in Annapolis, on the ſame terms as in Baltimore, the expence of tranſporting the books excepted, which ſhall be ſent regularly by the packets.

Conſcious that the above plan will meet with the approbation of all the lovers of literature and rational amuſement, in Annapolis, he preſumes it is needleſs to ſay any thing on its utility, to induce them to encourage it.

For Terms, and further particulars apply to Mr. Thomas Price, ſaddler, Annapolis, of whom catalogues of the library may be had.

Thoſe who wiſh to further the above undertaking, will pleaſe to apply ſpeedily, as no books will be ſent, until fifteen or twenty have ſubſcribed.

1 8 7/6 HUGH BARKLEY.

Annapolis, May 1, 1787.

TO BE SOLD,

SEVERAL tools and implements uſed in the Bricklaying buſineſs.—Alſo a negro woman, and two children. EDWARD VIDLER.

N. B. Monuments, tombs, grave-ſtones, &c. executed in the neateſt manner. 1 E. V.

April 6, 1787.

TAKEN up, at the lower end of Kent-point, a Batteau about 25 feet long, 8 feet wide, and 3 feet deep; ſhe has a chain about 12 feet long, with a horſe lock, and four oars in her. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away. 10 7/6 WILLIAM BRYAN, living at Kent-point.

Annapolis, April 3, 1787.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of the late Joſeph Eaſtman, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe that have claims againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in legally proved, to 4 3w JAMES WILLIAMS, adminiſtrator.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

April 30, 1787.

RAN AWAY, from the subscriber, living in Queen-Anne's county, about the first of this instant, a negro man, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high. The said negro has a scar on one of his cheeks, a thin visage, and very black. He was seen at Annapolis about a week ago, and had on a large hat somewhat flopped, a Devonshire kersey coat, old white plush breeches, white cotton stockings, and shoes with strings in them. His real name is TOM TANK, but as he is artful and subtle, it is probable he may change it. Whoever secures the said negro, so that his master may have him again, will be paid the above reward by

10 & 16 WILLIAM GOLDSBOROUGH.

Prince-George's county, March 30, 1787.

CINCINNATUS,

IS esteemed by judges a horse of perfect beauty, and his whole frame a display of nature's greatest maturity. He is a fine bay, delightfully dappled, has a snip, and one white foot, rising five years old, in high condition and full primed virility, and will cover mares this season for the moderate sum of eight dollars. His sire (whose lineaments he so truly bears) was the noted and much admired ARABIAN, whose get stands so generally approved—His dam was got by Dr. Hamilton's imported FIGURE—His grand-dam by DOVE—His great-grand-dam by colonel Tasker's OTHELLO, upon Old SELIMA.—From such premises, it may be presumed, that no horse can be better calculated for the purpose of getting stock, either for the turf or saddle.—Cincinnatus is the property of the subscriber, and stands in Upper Marlborough.

4 JOHN SMITH BROOKES.

Annapolis, January 1, 1787.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of colonel William Hyde, late of this city, deceased, are requested to make immediate payments; as there are balances remaining in the hands of several of the late sheriffs, in order that it may be more convenient to those on the eastern shore, the subscriber will authorise some person to receive the sums due from them at the general court in April next, when it is hoped they will pay; those on this side the bay are requested to make payment to the subscriber; those who have claims against the said estate are desired to bring them in legally proved, to

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, administrator of William Hyde.

N. B. Colonel Hyde in his life-time lent several books and other things which have not been returned, and as some of the books were borrowed by colonel Hyde, I should be much obliged to those who have them to return them to me, 9 W. G.

SIX GUINEAS REWARD.

Upper Marlborough, February 25, 1787.

WENT away from the subscriber, the 25th of January last, a negro man nam'd JOE, forty-five years old, about five feet eight or nine inches high, has lost some of his upper fore teeth, and the sight of one of his eyes a little injured; had on a double breasted jacket of coarse blue cloth, with a slash sleeve and large black horn buttons, breeches of blue figured plush, and country made shoes and stockings, and took other cloaths with him; he passed South river ferry soon after his escape, and said he belonged to Mr. Ralph Forster, of Hill's Delight, and was going home; he is well acquainted with the negroes of that neighbourhood, Annapolis and Baltimore, carries razors, combs and powder bag, and is fond of acting as a barber, has been used to waiting on gentlemen, and is fond of liquor. Any person securing said negro, so that I get him again, shall receive if taken twenty miles from home two guineas, if forty miles four guineas, and if out of the state six guineas, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

6 D. MAGRUDER.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

Upper Marlborough, Prince-George's county, September 12, 1786.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 4th of June, a negro man named CHARLES, twenty-five years of age, a short thick fellow, about five feet six inches high, has a short flat nose, a very bushy head of hair, thick lips, with a lump on the upper one, he is a handy fellow, and works well at the whip saw; had on when he went away his common working dress; I have reasons to believe he has other cloaths with him, but cannot particularly describe them, therefore he probably may change his apparel. As I purchased him of Notley Young, Esq; on Patowmack, I apprehend he is lurking about in that neighbourhood. Whoever takes up and secures the said fellow, so that his master may get him again, shall receive if above ten miles from home thirty shillings, if out of the county forty shillings, and if out of the state the above reward, including what the law allows, paid by

10 WILLIAM BOWIE, 3d.

ALL the members of the JOCKEY CLUB are desired to meet at Mr. Mann's tavern on the 9th of May, at 10 o'clock precisely. 2 X

March 11, 1787.

The imported horse CARDINAL PUFF,

WILL cover this season, at Samuel Harrison, junior's, plantation, near Herring Bay, in Anne Arundel county, at five guineas a mare, and a dollar the groom.

CARDINAL PUFF is full fifteen hands three inches high, and is allowed by the best judges to be a horse of great strength and beauty; he was got by Cardinal Puff, his dam by Bandy, and his grand-dam by Match 'em. The following extract is from Messrs. Wallace, Johnson and Muir's letter, "We have purchased for you a very fine horse, only five years old, bred by lord Grosvenor, and as high blooded as any horse in the kingdom."

Good pasturage at two shillings and six-pence per week, and proper care taken of the mares, but escapes will not be accounted for.

N. B. Three guineas sent with the mares, or four guineas paid by the first day of September next, will be taken in lieu of the above five guineas. 5 X

NOTICE is hereby given, that James Semmes, Edward Semmes, and Joseph Milburn Semmes, sons of Thomas Semmes, of Charles county, intend to petition the next general assembly for an act to be passed to appoint trustees for the purpose of selling a tract of land, lying and being in said county, called Hall's Lot, containing about one hundred and thirty acres, in order to satisfy and pay a certain debt due from the father of the petitioners to a certain Joseph Semmes, formerly of Maryland, but now of Liege, in Europe. 6

WHEREAS Thomas Nichols, late of this county, deceased, was appointed inspector of Chaptico warehouse, in the year 1782; and whereas there still remains in the said warehouse, a few hogsheads of tobacco of his, the said Nichols, inspection, which lies in a very ruinous situation; and whereas the subscriber, as administratrix of the said Thomas Nichols, hath paid several hogsheads of tobacco that could not be found in the said warehouse, whereby she conceives what remains is her property; these are to notify to the public, that I shall to apply to the next general assembly of Maryland, to pass a law to enable me to dispose of the tobacco now remaining in said warehouse, at public vendue, and oblige the holders of the notes (if any) to receive what the same may sell for.

8 X JEAN NICHOLS, administratrix of THOMAS NICHOLS.

Newport, Charles county, February 27, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I shall petition the next general assembly, for a law enabling me to sell as much of the property of Benjamin Burch, late of Charles county, deceased, as will satisfy a debt due from him to Thomas H. Ridgate which I have paid, the said Ridgate having obtained judgment against me for the aforesaid sum in consequence of my being surety for the said Burch, and also to satisfy a separate claim which I have against the said estate.

6 JOHN WINTER.

February 15, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the next session of assembly to make valid a deed of bargain and sale bearing date the 19th September, 1759, from Henry Rozier and Eleanor his wife, to Edward Neale, and to vest the real estate therein mentioned in the persons who ought to possess the same, agreeable to the intention of the parties to the said deed.

HENRY ROZER,
ELEANOR ROZER,
FRANCIS HALL,
MARTHA HALL,
BENJAMIN YOUNG.

7

Prince-George's county, February 23, 1787.

THE subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly for an act empowering him to sell and dispose of the following tracts of land, viz. Berry's Enclosure, containing three hundred and forty-seven acres, Oxen Hill, seventy acres, and Holly Spring, fifty acres, late the property of William Berry, of Prince-George's county, deceased, to enable him to pay and discharge the debts and legacies due from said estate. He likewise requests all those indebted to the estate of said William Berry, to come in, settle and pay off their balances, which will save trouble to themselves and

WILLIAM BERRY WARMAN, administrator and residuary legatee to the said William Berry.

Washington county, March 10, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the general assembly, at the ensuing session, for an act to confirm my title to a tract of land in Washington county called Charlemont, and other lands which have been confiscated and sold as the property of Higinbothom's heirs.

6 ELIZABETH JACKSON.

Annapolis, April 4, 1787.

SALT.

For SALE, by the Subscribers,

A CARGO of fine Anguilla SALT. Also a number of SEINS, from 40 to 50 fathoms long, with sundry dry goods, which they will dispose of, on the most reasonable terms, for cash or country produce. 5 tf

JOHN PETTY, and Co.

Treasury of the United States.

The commissioners of the board of treasury hereby give notice,

THAT proposals will be received at their office till the 20th day of May next inclusive, for the supply of all rations which may be required for the troops on the present establishment, from the 1st day of July 1787, to the 1st day of July 1788, (both dates inclusive) at the places, and within the districts, herein after mentioned, viz.

At any place or places betwixt York-town in the state of Pennsylvania, and Fort Pitt; and at Fort Pitt.

At any place or places betwixt Fort Pitt and Fort M'Intosh, on the river Ohio; and at Fort M'Intosh.

At any place or places betwixt Fort M'Intosh, and the mouth of the river Muskingum; and at the mouth of the said river Muskingum.

At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the said river Muskingum, and the mouth of Scioto river; and at the mouth of the said river Scioto.

At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the Scioto river, and the mouth of the Great Miami; at the mouth of the Great Miami. And from thence to the Rapids on the falls of the Ohio; and at the said Rapids.

At any place or places from the Mouth of the Miami river to the Miami village; and at the Miami village.

From the Miami village to Sandusky, and at Sandusky; from Sandusky to the mouth of the Cayago river.

At any place or places betwixt Fort-Pitt and Venango; and at Venango.

At any place or places betwixt Vernango and Le Beauf, at Le Beauf; betwixt Le Beauf, and Presq' Isle, at Presq' Isle; and betwixt Presq' Isle and the mouth of Cayoga river.

At the mouth of Cayoga river, and at any place or places on the route from Fort Pitt to the mouth of Cayoga river.

Should any rations be required at any places or within other districts, and not specified in these proposals, the price of the same to be hereafter agreed on betwixt the board of treasury and the contractor.

The rations to be supplied, is to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour.
One pound of beef, or ¾ lb of pork.
One gill of common rum.
One quart of salt,
Two quarts of vinegar,
Two pounds of soap,
One pound of candles,
} per 100 rations.

The proposals must ascertain the prices of the component parts of the rations, and specify the longest credit, and the terms of payment, which the persons who offer are willing to engage on.

By order,

WILLIAM DUER, sec'ry.

March 18, 1787. 4

By the PRESIDENT and DIRECTORS of the PATOWMACK COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of the power and authority vested in them by the act for opening and extending the navigation of Patowmack river, forty-six shares in the said company will be sold at auction, at the court house in Alexandria, in the state of Virginia, on Monday the fourteenth of May next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon; and nine shares in the said company will be sold, at Shuter's tavern, in George town, on Monday the twenty-first day of May next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, they being the shares of such of the proprietors as are delinquents in making the first and second payments on their respective shares which have been heretofore called for by the board.

By order of the board,

JOHN POTTS, jun. sec.

April 3, 1787. 3 X

Annapolis, April 18, 1787.

JUST ARRIVED,

In the SCHOONER CHARLOTTE, from ST. USTATIA,

A QUANTITY of Rum, and old Spirit, best Gin in cases, Muscovado sugars, and Coffee, to be disposed of by wholesale or retail, on reasonable terms, for cash or produce, by

3 X JAMES WILLIAMS.

THE partnership of THOMAS PETERS and Co. late proprietors of the Baltimore strong beer brewery, being dissolved, the public are hereby advised, that the said brewery will hereafter be carried on under the firm of PETERS and CO.

It being the intention of the present owners, so soon as barley can be procured, to carry on the business in an extensive and punctual manner, both for shipping and home consumption, great attention will be paid to the quality of the strong and small beer brewed at the said works—but as inconveniencies and losses have arisen from giving credit, those who may favour the company with their orders, will be pleased to observe, that in future, no beer will be delivered before the money is paid.

A good price will given for any quantity of barley or hops, delivered at the works.

3 X PETERS and CO.

February 16, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the next general assembly to confirm the title of a tract of land, lying in Charles county, called Grub's Venture or Crane's Low Grounds, which I purchased from a certain George Crane, and to be released from any composition for the said land.

BELAIN POSEY.

7

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